Office 39 Codar street, between Summer and Cherry, NASHVILLE. Office for treatment of all Diseases of the Eye and Ear, operations for Squinting, Cataract, eet., performed. BOX 766, P. O. dec6-Smlstp.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

DISSOLUTION. THE firm heretofore existing under the name firm and style of W. MATT BROWN & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Brown retires from the business. Mr. Callender, in connection with Phineas Garrett, will continue the Real Estate husiness at the old stand W. Matt. Brown & Co., 41 Cherry street.

W. MATT. BROWN. THOS. CALLENDER.

T. CALLENDER. CALLENDER & GARRETT (Successors to W. MATT, BROWN & Co.,)

Real Estate Agents, 41 Cherry Street. WILL give their prompt attention to the selling and renting of every description of Real Estate, sheet-dw.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES

Building Lots for Sale.

ALSO, A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS.

ASD

ist. A fine Residence, containing the rooms, se territory. Also two vaccuat Lots adjoining. 24. That splendid Residence of the late James shown, on Broad Setreet, between Summer and

3d. That splendid Residence of the late Hardin 4th, 50 neres of ground of the Barrow property on the Charlotte Pike, which will be divided t fah. A very large number of Lots in the Ci-sind the different Additions to Nameville. 25 Lot in Educated and Broscowille.

6th, A very hope number of the UIST I ARMS in this and the adjoining constits. Apply to J. L. & R. W. BROWN, 2815 Uniou stre

## NELSON & MURFREE

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

29 Cherry Street, near Union.

NASHVILLE TENN

HAVE a large amount of Real Estate to sell in

THEY BUY AND SELL

City, County and State Bonds on commission, well as every description of Government Sec-

TWO MAURY COUNTY FARMS

A PLACE ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER of 400 acres, in Jackson county, Tenn., for sale

SPLENDID CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

30 FEET on Church street, opposite the Maxwell House and Masonic Temple, at a reasonable price. This is central, choice property, and is more than 200 feet deep.

65 Feet, improved, on Vine street, between Church and Union, very choice location, but the improvements are moderate. The price is very

92 Foot, with large brick dwelling, on Vine treet, between Union and Codar, being about the nest desirable location for residences in the city. 200 Feet on McGayoek street, West Nashville on which is a neat Brick Dwelling, 6 or 7 rooms suly \$9,000. House and premises in good order

100 Peet on Read street, West Nashville, with elegant new Brick House, containing 10 or 12 rooms, kitchen, stable, in essterns, shrubbers, etc., etc., at \$15,00. Very desirable. If not mold within ten days, this large and choice place will be rented for the remainder of this and the whole

50 Feet on North Market street, corner of Lot cust, on which is the well-known Pleasant Smith house. Price \$12,500. 50 Feet on Sprice street, with large, elegant and new Brick Twelling, containing 16 rooms, 2 both rooms, kitchen, extra size, with gas, water,

40 Feek on College street, being the lower per-tion of the lot new assured by Department Hendquarters, belonging to Dr. Waters, Trice, \$200 per feet. A choice little by on North College, just below he Public Square, of a service.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

We offer for sole a value or all Restaurant, non-doing a profitable brokens, in the very centre of trade, at a price very sty and means.

EDGEPTELD. We have ever 1, 30 feet of countil on the most

D. D. DENTON & CO NELSON & MURFREE.

W. REVES THOMPSON

## DILLIN & THOMPSON,

ALBERT M. DYLLIN.

REAL ESTATE AND

COLLECTING AGENTS.

PROMISING FAITHFUL AND PROMPT I' attention to all business entrusted to our care, we respectfully tender our services to the Public, as General Agents, for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate: Renting and Leavon of City or Country Property; Collection of Notes; Accounts and Vouchers; Investigation of Titles, etc., etc. DILLIN & THOMPSON. Office, over Second National Bank, College street, dec4-tf

25 BARRELS CRANBURRIES,

500 SACKS BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. degant article, Just received and for sale
MEDARY & BURKE,

J. SIMPSON, ADMINISTRATOR OF L.
N. Simpson, deceased, is hereby ordered to
give notice in the Union and American, and by
written notice, at the Court House door in Winchester, Tenn., for all persons having inims against
mid estate to appear and file the same with the
undersigned, duly authenticated, in the manner
prescribed by law, on or before the 1st of April,
1866.
THOS. SHORT, Clerk. outheast corner Broad and Market sts. 500 BARRELS NEW YORK APPLES, the best in the market. MEDARY & BURKE, Southeast corner Broad and Market ste.

## DAILY UNION AND AMERICA

VOLUME XXXIII. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1865.

INSURANCE.

SAINT LOUIS

GROCERS & BANKERS.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Receiving, Forwarding

Storage Merchants,

rner Building Market and Church streets, for-merly occupied by Ewing, McCrory & Co.

RE RECEIVING and have in store the fol-

Stuart's Crushed Sugar, standard,

Coffee Sugar,

6 kegs Syrup, 5 and 10 gals., 0 barrels No 1 and 2 Mackerel,

barrels F. N. & Co's Whisky,

00 kees nails.

00 resus paper, 50 boxes assorted soap, 40 kegs gingor, 30 dozen buckets, 50 sacks Rio coffee,

100 boxes candy, 50 baskets champagee,

rels apples

200 do Potatoes, 100 boxes Fire Crackers,

20 cases Figs, 100 cases assurted Liquors,

s Flour, all grades

In addition to the above we have a general as-ortheast of groceries, all of which were bought aring the present pressure in the Eastern mar-ets. We expect to sell goods on short profits,

BANKERS, BROKERS

GENERAL COMMISSION

Merchants.

38 BROAD STREET.

NEW YORK

COLUMNIA POWELL, formerly C. Powell & Co.

L. F. GREEN, formerly Nichol, Green & Co. Nash-

C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

FRESH

FAMILY GROCERIES.

WE HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORT-

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

Which we will dispose of at private sale for fair

We have also for sale 1000 bushels of prime oney thats, which we wish to close out at once

MR. WM. PRICHARD long and favorably

nown to this community has taken quarters with and will be pleased to see his old friends and stomers. GODSHALL & HOLLAND.

1,000 BUSHELS PEACH BLOW POTA-

In store, and for sale at prices below the marke

Our Auction Sale on Thursday next will em

REMOVAL.

And we always sell

The Lowest

100 BRIS CHOICE APPLES:

AND CANDY MANUFACTORY,

Attention given

Also, Bread, Cakes, etc., etc.

TATE OF TENNESSEE,

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

selves.

dect-lm

decirdit-wit

E have removed our Stock to the Wachbone, corner Church and College streets, orly occupied by Payne, James & Co., where ope to meet our former patrons and the pub-

GODSHALL & HOLLAND.

GODSHALL & HOLLAND, 312 South Market street.

WELL SELECTED,

Market Prices.

Superfine and extra faimly Flour; Car bads Bran, in store, and for sale

A. A. SPENCER & CO.

RHEA & SMITH,

CITY STEAM BAKEBY

6 AND 8 BROAD STREET.

Dealers can be supplied on short notice

To Crackers

SIMPSON, ADMINISTRATOR OF L

D. D. DENTON ......G. M. HUNTINGTON.

And Candy

with everything in our Line, made by on

1 000 BUSHELS PRIME OATS,

Fruits,

Mackerel,

Cigars, etc.

Coffee,

Tobacco,

Sugar,

Flour,

Our Stock is

LARGE,

Chas. M. McGuer, living at Knoxville, Tenn

gets. We expect to be have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and would be pleased to have our old friends and the have ou

do A do .do Powdered do

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. HOME OFFICE: NO. 60 NORTH TRIED S

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI. SECURELY INVESTED.

Dividends declared to Policy Holders Jan. 1, 1365, Forty Per Cent.

Reader, Is Your Life Insured? If not, what provision have you made for your dependent ones? THINK! What would be the'r necessiary situation were you to

die to-morrow? If it is wise to Lesure, is it prudent to Delay? DELAYS AGE DANGEROUS.

DIEECTORS. Candle Dealers.
William T. Gay, of Henenkamp & Edwards.
David Keith, of Keith & Woods, Booksellers and

Stationers.
R. P. Hanenkamp, of Gay & Hanenkamp.
Isaac W. Mitchell.
D. A. January, of D. A. January & Co., Grocers
and Co.nmission Merchants.
Wm. J. Lewis, of Lewis & Bro., Tobacconists.
F. Rosier, Jr., of F. Rozier, Jr., & Co.
Jacob Tamm, of Tamm & Meyer. OFFICERS. SAMUEL WILLI, President.

JAMES H. LUCAS, Vice President. WM. T. SELBY, Secretary. WM. N. BENTON, General Agent. DR. JOHN T. HODGEN, Consulting Physician LACKLAND, CLINE & JAMISON, Legal Adv'rs. HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, Consulting Actuary. SILAS E. FOOT,

A. G. Ewing, of the former firm of Ewing, Mc-crory & Co., will be found with the above firn for he purpose of settling up their business. dec21 F. W. STEPHENSON. Special Agents, Nashville, Tenn Office: Second National Bank Building Nashville Local Beard of Reference: Hillman, Bro. & Sons, J. A. McAlister & Co., Jno. Kirkman. G. J. Sanbblefield, James M. Hamilton, A. Hamilton, James Woods.

C. BARFIELD.

Examining Physicians: Thos. R. Jenn'n z., M. D., T. M. Madden

\$7,000,000

Insurance Capital. Indemnity Against Loss by Fire, River

and Railroad in the Home Ins. Co. of N. Y. Cash assets \$4,000,000 Columbia, Cash Capital Arctic, Cash Assets..... Hartford, Cash Assets.... Losses adjusted and promptly paid at this Office No. 2514, Cherry street, E. D. FARNSWORTH,

GENERAL NOTICES.

D'y the above card it will be seen we have established ourselves in New Yor for the purpose of deing a legitmate commission business; and being a Tennessee house, we respectfully so lieit the patrenage of our Southern friends generally. We are amply prepared to make eash advances on consignments; to loan currency on gold without charge of interest; to purchase and sell cutton, tobaces, flour and pork; also gold stocks, U. S. CLAIM AGENCY

No. 29 NORTH CHERRY STREET. Special attention paid to the

COLLECTION OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. NO CHARGES IN ADVANCE HOWARD & NELSON,

Attorners and U. S. Claim Agents References—Hon. C. F. Trizg, U. S. District Judge; Anson Nelson, Esq., President Second Na-tional Bank; Maj. Gen. Donaldson, Chief Quar-termaster, dcc3-lm

CHRISTMAS

GIFT.

UP-RIVER

Cumberland Coal

ONLY

TEN DOLLARS

LOAD DELIVERED.

AT 34 SOUTH COLLEGE STREET, NEXT

DOOR TO NO. 2, FIREMAN'S HALL The only scanice Camberland in this Marke Cheapest, because most economical. Clearest being a pure Gas, and gives no beadache. A. STEWART.

SOAP! SOAP!! SOAP!! DAWE'S IMPROVED ERASIVE SOAP. THE CHEAPEST

Best Soap made in the United States. Send your Orders to

RODDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS. No. 90, Church Street, NASHVILLE, TENN.

dec 21-d3m NEW BACON.

5,000 lbs. New Hams, 5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Sides, 5,000 lbs. New Bacon, Shoulders 100 Tierces New Lard, McLAUGHLIN, BUTLER & CO

WANTED. PARTIES WHO DELIVERED TWO CAR Loads of Salt at N. & C. E. D. Depot some two weeks 200, Salt merked 2 and H. & S. will please furnish us with duplicate Bills Loding, as salt cannot be salt ped for war to description. deel2-lw FREIGHT OFFICE N. & C. R. R. )

Nashville, Dec. H., 1865.

ON AND AFTER TO-DAY OUR DEPOTS
will be opened at \$\mathbb{S}\_2 \text{ a. M. for the reception of Freights, and promptly closed at \$\mathbb{P}\_2 \text{ M. M. decl3-lm}.

Y. JONES, Agent. DRY GOODS. Union and American.

ET EE EE

Wholesale House,

. W. EVANS.
Late of Evans & co.,
Late of Evans & co.,
Late of Evans & co.,
Late of Gordaer & co. Late of Evans & co., Late of Gardner & co., Late of Evens & co., Late with Gardner &co.

EVANS, FITE & CO.

NO. 4, INN BLOCK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE AND well associed stock of

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

VARIETIES.

DRY GOODS

READY MADE CLOTHING, PURCHASED FOR CASH

Since the recent decline in prices, which we over to the Trade

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

of New York City, and IMPORTING all Foreign, loods, and possessing every advantage of getting

LOWEST PRICES

We feel every confidence in saying to Merchants that we will sell them as Cheap as they can pur-

ANY MARKET. Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, of both Buying and Selling, enables us to do business on a VERY SMALL ADVANCE.

so that those who buy from us can compete with ! Stocks purchased any where. Having resident partners in New York, gives us advantages in keeping up a Stock, which Merchants will find large and well assorted throughout We solicitan Examination of our Stock.

Evans, Fite & Co., NO. 4, INN PLOCK. NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SNUFFS, TOBACCO &c. J. & L. WHORLEY.

SNUFF, PIPES,

L'IPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CIGARS & TOBACCO, No. 32 Market Street, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

JOHN B. SMITH,

(Successor to Chay, Liebenstein,) TOBACCONIST,

Cor. Cedar and Cherry Streets, (Under Commercial Hotel,)

NASHVILLE, : : TENNESSEE

A heavy stock of fine imported and domestic Cigars, Tobacco, Snuffs,

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Constantly on hand. dec4--1m

McCLURE'S

MUSIC STORE.

33 UNION STREET. THIS OLD ESTABLISHMENT DEALS IN Pianos of S cirway and Sons, J. E. Durinam, toot, Nuna's, A. H. Gale & Co., and other first lass instruments. Carhait, Needham & Co's un-

CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS. Also, SHEET MUSIC, and MUSICAL MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.

Give it a call before you purchase. deco-lm FOR RENT. A SMALL ROOM, IN THE UNION AND American Block, fronting on Church street. Apply at the councing-room of the Union and American office.

FOR RENT. TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS IN THE Fourth Story of the Union and American Block, well adapted to many purposes. Apply at the counting-roomof this office.

F. C. DUNNINGTON & CO. the Bureau? decl0-if

W. C. COLLIER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, GOLD AND STEEL PENS. troold's Writing Fluid & Copying Ink, Wolding, Visiting and Printer's Cards, STATIONERY.

And the Lates Literature of the Day, NO. 37 UNION STREET. (Between Cherry and College,) NASHVILLE, TENN. cited for every description of Printing. ed real property, except such as was held by military authority, for strictly military pur-

over Abandoned Property.
With respect to abandoned lands, it was

the evident intention of the act of March 3d,

to give the bureau control, solely for the pur-

Restoration of Property.

Shortly after the organization of the bu-

it was supposed that this tenure must con-

complished, that property must be surren-

dered only when it was evident the control

This course did not meet with the appro-

val of the President, who gave orders that a

provisions of his amnesty proclamation, en-

itled the party pardoned to demand and

Authority to restore was vested in the As-

to their satisfaction, that it did not fall with-

plan of the bureau to protect in their pos-

ession lessees of property, who held leases

ment .These leases were made and accepted,

in good faith, by both parties. Congress au-

horized the agents of the government to give

them, and its faith is pledged to their validity. It seems to be the clear duty of

every officer, acting under that authority, to

maintain and make efficient his acts done in

compliance with it. If the restoration of

property is to annul the leases upon it, that restoration should be delayed until the

ases expire. It has been an invariable

ondition, in all orders of restoration, issued

by this bureau, that all such contracts shall

As a rule, in cases of restoration on the

Result of the Plan of Restoration.

The uncertainty of the tenure of the

be respected.

over it was unauthorized and improper.

former owners.

Freedmen's Affairs. First Official Report of Major Gen. Howard.

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU.

> The Obstacles And Discouragements Encountered. ture Action.

> > WAR DEPARTMENT,

BURRAU REPUGESS, FREEDMEN AND ADAN-DONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1865 Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War; SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the President of the United States, the following re-

port, called for by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865:

out for that department, namely: To take charge of, and lease such property for periproved March 3, 1865:

In compliance with General Orders No. 91, current series, Adjutant-General's office, 1 relinquished command of the Army of the 1 relinquished command of the 2 relinquished command of the 3 relinquished com Tennessee, and assumed, as Commissioner, the direction and organization of this bu-

and freedmen from rebel States, or from any abandoned property which an actual owner to the conditions. district or territory embraced within the operations of the army, under such regula- sale. It cannot convey a full and perfect tions as may be prescribed by the head of the bureau, and approved by the President."

On entering upon the discharge of these duties, I separated the Bureau into four discharge of these duties and the separated the Bureau into four discharge of the separated the sepa visions. One of land; embracing abandoned, confiscated and those acquired by sale or otherwise. One of records; embracing official acts of the Commissioner, touching tate upon condition subsequent, that condition vision labor, schools, Quartermaster and Commis- tion being the restoration of the property, by sary supplies.

Another of financial affairs, and the fourth, the Medical Department.

To each of these divisions I assigned an rents exacted have been moderate, and based the interests of the freedmen were no proofficer, and secured the required number of generally upon those demanded by the agents clerks by appointment, and by detail from of the Treasury Department. Farms and You directed the building which I have of the crop, varying from one-tenth to oneplantations are let by the year for a portion used for an office, already ender rent for twentieth.

military purposes, to be used by the Bureau. From of

The entire outfit was procured by requisi- | the several States have been used as colonies tion from the Quartermaster's Department. for vagrant and destitute freedmeu. In Prior to any further action, I issued Cir- South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, some ular No. 2, of May 19, 1865, as a kind of land, the exact amount of which has not exhibit of my purposes under the law. been reported, has been actually divided and Before the organization of the Bureau, assigned to freedmen, as contemplated in the freedmen's affairs had been intrusted to De- act establishing the bureau. In these States partment Commanders, Treasury Agents, the policy of setting lands apart for freed-and other officers of the government. This men was initiated anterior to the establishoccasioned a diversity of system in different ment of the bureau, and under Field Order same Circular 15. localities. Their opperations were confined to points on the sea coat, and to sections A comparatively insignificant amount of protected by our military forces, until the town property is used as quarters for teach-surrender of all the insurgent armies opened ers and officers connected with the bureau, Being connected with EVANS, GARDNER & CO. | up the interior of the insurrectionary States. | and as hospitals. With these exceptions, all

completed when I took the charge. Large as a means of revenue. accumulations of negroes, who had escaped from the enemy's lines, or who had followed our armies in our expeditions, were found at reau, parties whose property was held by it, Fortress Monroe, Norfork, Wilmington, commenced to apply for restoration of their former rights. The policy first adopted by Newbern, the sea islands of South Carolina, Nashville, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and at the bureau was to return estates to those only many other points in the Southern States. who could show constant loyalty, past as well as present—a loyalty which could not Superintendents of freedmen had worked, industriously, to prevent suffering, to regube established by the mere production of an ate labor, and to introduce and sustain oath of allegiance or amnesty. As the buschools. Really wonderful results were acreau held property by the authority of an omplished, through the disinterested efforts act of Congress, for certain definite purposes, of benevolent associations, working in continue to exist until those purposes were acjunction with government agencies.

In order to encourage all that was being done in behalf of the freedmen and refugees, and to extend the same privileges throughout the interior of the States, and, further, with a view to settle the important question of labor as quictly as possible, I deemed it best to appoint the Assistant Commissioners, authorized by the law, and send them at pardon, either by special warrant or the once to their respective fields of duty. These appointments were made by detail from the rmy, with the exception of the Assistant Commissioner of Louisiana, who had been in the army, but whose term of service had expired. The appointment for Texas was from the bureau, and embodying the proviselayed until official notice could be received

s to the military situation in that State after Lee's and Johnston's surrender became I sent, however, my circular to the Department Commander, as soon as he had established his headquarters, with the request were directed to turn over, at once all prothat he do everything accessary to protect perty held as abandoned, upon its appearing, the interests of the freedmen till an Assistant

Commissioner should arrive. The appointee for Texas, General Gregory, also directed to restore property, when ap-plication was made for it, through the Suleft for his post the latter part of July. In order to confine myself to ten Assistant Commissioners, according to law, I gave one, General Rufus Saxton, to South Carolina and was situated, accompanied by proof of claim-Georgia; one, Gen. C. B. Fiske, to Kentucky ant's title, and of his pardon, either by speand Tennessee, and one, General J. W. cial warrant or the terms of the proclama-Sprague, to Missouri and Arkansas. The rest of the insurrectionary States had provided, however, that land cultivated by each one. Unfortunately, owing to severe sickness, General Saxton was abount for thirty days soon after his appointment. the growing crops were gathered, unless the owner made full compensation for the labor

Some of his agents, sent to Georgia, failed expended and its products. to establish any organization in that State, and numerous reports represented everything concerning the freedmen in very bad condition, except at Savannah and along the coast. I thought it advisable to diminish Gen. Saxton's labor by sending an experienced officer to take the immediate charge of Georgia. Just as far as the safety of the agents would allow, the Assistant Commissioner procured a citizen, or military officer, for each district, county or parish. The evident hostility of a portion of the citizens, and their ability, in the absence of troops and civil law, to outfrom any authorized officer of the govern-

rage or take the life of an agent, hindered the extending of operations, except by occasional inspection by an officer, in connection with The principal reason for confining the organization of the bureau so much to military fficers, arose from the omission, on the part of Congress, to make any specific appropriation to carry out the objects of the law. The manner in which certain expenses have been met, is shown under the head of finances. So many benevolent associations were in dustriously establishing and aiding schools, often overlapping each other, and sometimes conflicting, that I resolved, for the benefit of the freedmen, to appoint a single School Su-

perintendent for each State, who should be ground of pardon, rents subsequent to the pardon are allowed to the claimant of prounder the supervision and direction of the perty restored, when property is restored upon proof that it was not legally abandon-Owing to the muster out of most of the voled, a full restitution of rent is made, so far inteer army. I have not been able to secure the services of as many officers, for sub-agents, as practicable. as was necessary, and frequently an officer detailed would be but a few days on duty before he had to be replaced.

bureau over property, which is the im-mediate result of the policy of restoration Again, many officers have had the care of adopted, has rendered the division and astheir company, or detachment, or other milsignment of land to refugees and freedmen itary duty imposed, besides that in my deimpracticable. Fortunately, experience seems to have shown that it is not a necessity. Most of the Department Commanders have rendered me hearty support, and given every possible military aid. In every State, ex-Difficulty has arisen from disappointing the natural and well-founded expectations of cept one, the headquarters of the Assistant freedmen in this subject; but it has been overcome with comparative ease. Much Commissioner and Department Commander embarrassment, and, in some instances at the same place. Thus it will be seen that the Assistant Commissioner is the centre of actual suffering has resulted from the rethe system of each State. Through his offi- storation of property in use asoffices, colonies cers and agents he disseminates his orders, instructions and assistance to the freedmen will result from the curtailment of the re-

and refugees, as well as the planters or propended, see list of Assistant Commissioners I will here attach my report in full, with and stations. reference to lands embraced under General Sherman's Field Orders of Jan. 15, 1865: LAND DIVISION. Under this head I cannot do better than WAR DEPARTMENT. quote from the explicit report of Maj. Fow-ler, who has the immediate charge of the ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1865. Land Division. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 145.-Whereas

1. What Property is Under the Control of ertain tracts of land, situated on the coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, at the The act of Congreess approved March 3, time for the most part vacant, were set apart by Major Gen. W. T. Sherman's Spe-cial Field Order No. 15, for the benefit of 1865, which establishes the bureau, intrust is with the supervision and management of all refugees and freedmen that had been congregated by the operations of war, or had been left to take care of themselves by their abandoned lands, i. e., lands taken by the government while their lawful owner was voluntarily absent from them, engaged in former owners; and, whereas, an expectation was thereby created that they would be able arms, or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging On June 2, the President ordered all officers of the government, having property of the character specified in this act, to turn it over to this bureau. In compliance with this order, the Secretary of the Treasury, on June 27, issued a circular, directing his sub-ordinates, who had in their possession, or Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugues.

ordinates, who had in their possession, or under their control, any abandoned or con- Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, proceed to fiscable lands, houses or tenements, to trans- the several above named States, and enfer them to some duly authorized officer of this bureau.

The greater portion of abandoned property in the insurrectionary districts, was held by

Treasury Agents, and as the result of this is duly empowered and directed to issue may have come too late for adoption, for alorder, the bureau came into possession, not only of abandoned lands, but of all abandon- a full and careful investigation of the interests of the parties concerned.

By order of the President of the United

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

referred to me from other bureaux.

general conclusions to which I have come.

privileges of freemen. On the part of

ing some compulsory process; that is, some substitute for slavery. There are so many

plaint are due as much to the prejudice of

the employer, and want of practical know

gnorance and surpicion of the lawyer.

before the law, trusting to time and educ

ion to overcome prejudice and ignorance.

for it, of a national character, will have t

1. It will require at least a year the

division, whatever disposition is made of the

lands. The faith of the government laws.

been pledged as to leases and contracts for

the coming year, it would be privite to com

nit them to any State agreeio.

anuary, 1802, to tring to a close the

be continued for the following reasons:

II. That this bureau or some substitute

I therefore carnestly advante of

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

I proceeded to Charleston, South Carolina, reaching there October 17. After conversing with General Saxton, the Assistant Comto give the bureau control, solely for the purpose of assigning, leasing or selling them to refugees and freedmen. It was impracticable, however, to divide and assign them imble, however, to divide and assign them imble convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, as soon as the people could be convended to go to Edisto, a issioner, and with land-owners, I resolved

that none should remain untilled and un- manifested from every part of the assembly. productive. In addition to the leases made I explained what I believed to be the wishes by the Treasury officials, others were made whose relief the bureau was organized. With respect to the abandoned houses and tenements, turned over by the Treasury Departments, turned over by the Treasury Departments and to them I subments and the thousands of disturbance incident to the war, will prove ment, the bureau had no choice, except to owners were willing to subscribe. The consfollow the course which the law had marked mittee said that on no condition would the colored people be willing to work for their only the provisions of the act of March 3d, wages, but the general feeling seemed to be which gave it existence, but of such other that they ought to be allowed to sent the

reau.

The act of Congress, above referred to, charges me with "the supervision and man-property, control over it. These acts are the matter be left to my decision, at its agement of all subjects relating to refugees | regarded as giving the bureau every right to | whether restoration should be made, and as After careful consideration, I deemed

advisable to take course as follows:

1. Constitute a board of Supervisors in examples of complete success of free lab which the government, the planter and the that I bring them as an answer to such com-plaints, and I believe that the causes of confreedman had each a representative for the adjustment of contracts and cases of diffi-Each land-owner was required to sign an ledge of any other system than the one und obligation, after which the order of restora- which he has been brought up, as to the

tion was to be issued. Capt. Ketchum accompanied me to Savancompetent authorities to its former owner.

The leases of town property have, as a rule, been made from month to month. The Order, and was instructed by me to see that nah, and met several of the planters inter-Order, and was instructed by me to see that tected as not to deprive them of homes. I passed from Georgia to Fernandina, Florida, and thence to Jacksonville, explaining in the best manner I could the objects of my mission to both the planters and the

From one to ten thousand acres in each of | freedn Circular 15, from this bureau, approved by the President, had already occasioned the restoration of a large proportion of the lands held as abandoned in different parts of the United States, and as Gen. Sherman's S. 1 O., No. 16, hereto attached, required th: confirmation of the President before any show of title could be given to the freedmen -the land owners claimed the benefit of the On arriving at Mobile I received the fol-

lowing telegram from yourself: Washington, Oct. 25, 1875. To Major-General Howard: I do not understanding that your orders require you to disturb the freedmen in the at present, but only ascertain whether a just, mutual agreement can be made between the pardoned owners and the rovernment, and to the public, acts of i freedmen, and if it can, then carry it into

Secretary of War. I at once sent the following dispatch to Capt. Ketchum: BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ALANDONED LANDS, MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 4, 1865. A. P. Ketchum, Charleston, S. C,:

(Care of Gen. Rujus Saxton,)

E. M. STANTOW.

Dispatch of Secretary received. Be sure to have the supervising boards constituted | With secreely any exceptions, the freed-for each locality, before anything else is | men expressed the atmost confidence in its done. They can aid in making the agreement referred to by Mr. Stanton. O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner. Believing that if an agreement, mutually satisfactory, could possibly be made, this

receive immediate restoration of all his property, except such as had been actually sold under a decree of confiscation. Shortly would be the best mode of procuring the after this decision was made known, Circu-The course I had pursued I endeavored lar No. 15, dated Sept. 12, 1865, was issued briefly to apprise you of on the receipt of the above dispatch from your office, by a ions of the act of Congress, establishing it, telegram from Mobile, which is as follows: promulgated for the first time, definite rules BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN) regarding the restoration of this property to AND ABANDONED LANDS,

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 3 1863. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sin: Your dispatch, intended for me sistant Commissioners of the bureau. They Charleston, reached me here. I set Capt. A. P. Ketchum at work to make formal restoration to the pardoned, provided they comin the terms of the definition laid down in ply with Circular 15, and provided they the act approved July 2, 1864. They were signed an obligation which I drew up as nearly satisfactory to all parties as anything I could arrange. I gave the freedmen a perintendents of the districts in which it Supervising Board to guard their interests.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General, Commissioner. I have the honor to submit this report for the consideration of yourself and the Execu-

refugees or freedmen should be retained antil tive, under whose express orders I was act-It is exceedingly difficult to reconcile the conflicting interests now ari ing with regard Under the provisions of this circular, the to lands that have been so long in the possecsion of the government as those along the | aid. work of restoration has progressed very rapidly, and it is probable that when the year 1 coast of South Carolina, Georgia and Florterminates, little or no property will remain ida. I would recommend that the attention ! of Congress be called to the subject of this | though very much reduced in numbers, wil under the control of the bureau. In the City report at as early a day as possible, and that of New Orleans, praperty to the value of \$800,000 had been restored at the close of by the United State with a view to the of labor. September. In North Carolina about onethird of all in possession had been given up. rental and subsequent sale to the freedmen. 4. Leases and Rents of Property Returned. In all cases of restoration, it has been the

I have the honor the be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, O. O. HOWARD, Major General, Commissioner. In Virginia quite an amount of land was libeled, and about to be sold by the Marshal just previous to the establishment of the bureau, when the sales were suspended by the Secretary of War, in order that these lands might be turned over to the bureau, for the benefit of the freedmen. I claimed that these lands, which had been condemned to sale, ment shall have more completely stability though not actually sold, were already, the property of the government, and objected, to his Excellency, the President, against the intion by the laws becomes more generally be sertion of the word "sold," in the definition lieved in than now appears. of confiscated property. The President re-ferred the matter to the Attorney General, military force, is at present a means of en

This decision nacessitated the restoration of all the property, where the sale had been suspended. I have been very desirous of onforming to the letter of the law, in setbefore it became probable that they could be retained. In this way, much disappoint-ment and suffering would be avoided. The freedmen were so eager for the posssion of land, and so likely, without that

bliged to leave their present hon made the following proposition through WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REPUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ADANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1865. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: SIR: The matter of imposing some condi tions in the cases of pardoning those who have lands already under cultivation by ulating labor and perform such other duties as are devolved upon them, could be select-

ssession, in fact, or in prospect, to be

best to combine these suggestions in the following proposals, to-wit:

1. That hereafter pardons of the President of the United States, extended to those who have been excepted, in his proclamation of May 29, 1865, having more than \$20,000 worth of property, be conditioned by specif-ic stipulation in each individual case; that the land-owner agree to set apart, and grant title, in fee simple, to each head of family, of his former slaves, a homestead, varying in extent from five to ten acres, to be secured extent from five to ten acres, to be secured against allenation during the lifetime of the grantee. The location, precise extent, and other details, to be determined by three retwo to be chosen by the interested among them, in some States their marriage among them. ferees, two to be chosen by the interested parties, each selecting one, and the two a

2. That other persons, not land-owners, be conditioned according to their several cir-cumstances by equivalent or proper stipula-tion, to be determined by a committee of three, appointed by the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed)

O. O. HOWARD.

THE NASHVILLE DAILY UNION AND AMERICAN. Office Union and American Block, corner Church

and Cherry streets, opposite the Post Office.) TERMS:

Proportionate rates for shorter periods.

a firmer basis than it now is, it would be war, under the Treasury laws, for the benefit of freedmen, to securing sites and buildings In addition to the information derived for the school purposes in the different States, to be held as United States property, through correspondence with Assistant Comaers, I have the reports of inspectors until the people in turn shall be able to reand also the criticisms of military officers purchase the same; school buildings should not be exclusively for freedmen; for any aid given to educate the numerous poor In accordance with Special Orders, No. 501, from the President, requiring a personal

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

VII. That joint compa not reach in person from want of time before shall be to aid the poor blacks and whites in the meeting of Congress. The reports of by the Treasury officials, others were made by the bureau, which did not confine itself, in its choice of tenants, to the classes for and as embodied in my instructions above the rental, purchase and whites in the meeting of Congress. The reports of the President, as set forth in his interview these inspections would be too extended to be embodied in this. I will simply add the general conclusions to which I have come. should be encourged by the government, and that the ribbts of the freedmen to rent and purchase real property should be guaranteed

VIII. That in cree this Dureau be con tinued, "it would be well to fix definitely every effort must be made by officers of the upon the confisions dut should govern the county, or State; also, t prescribe explicity paired. On the part of the freedmen, ther perations of the army," but which have not are looking for justice and privileges with perhaps too exalted notions; yet their confidence cannot be obtained without a reasonred Renancky, and greater conflicts of auable extension to them of the rights and herity are anticionted in the reorganized States, whenever the Provincial Governpropertyholders, great complaint is made or nent and United States forces shall be withwant of security of inbor, the majority seek-

LA. That since the present law expires by ta own limitation, one year after the close of the war, and since the erconastances aftending its inception have altogether changed, I ould recommend through you, Sir, a comdete remodeling or revision of that law, could it be accoused best to continue this orn ich of your department. It is estimated that the amount required

or the expenditures of the bureau for the

scal year communities Jamesey, 1865, will e \$11,745,050. This sum is requirite for he following purposes:

2. The government has set the slayes from In closing this report, permit me to say and cound itself to make that freedom an hal the officers of my stail, whom you perondignated fact. Some guarantes, have uitted me to retain, have rendered incalcumy existing endingnes in any State I visit ble survice by their diligence and unabated items here the colors of leithered serer, in the work assemed them, and that most virtigat exception I have found the dates performing their delicate and trying Tour soverni enumes, there beties with ability and fidelity langer of the Clattie to r being in advisor I do not feel that the difficult problems of public syntiment, so that where there is the nost Elberwlity, [1] consequences would be iven me have been solved, nor do I hope or complete and estisfactory results in the inly to result, if government protection in the immediately withdrawn. work of this bureau. Yet I firmly believe that the same just God that conducted us to ve shall be able to keep the pindge that we

have made, that that freedom shall be wante

retice ford corression, and in this way tential resulty flords a moral check against their commi Very respectfully, your obedient servant, 3 A want of materit confidence between Major-Tereral, Commissioner. the white employers and the colored em-ployees actually exists to a large extent THE PERSONAND BUREAU. his can usually be traced to obcarmatance An Important Mill. connected with the war, and it is increase The following is the bill introduced by

by the peculiar prejudices and education Senster Doolittle, in Congrest, and which all rersons ender the slavery system. The bureau officers grantly do restore this awaits the action of that body : confidence, as a general rule, when tairly Be it enocted, &c., That the President of e United States be authorized to extend and maintain a branch of the Freedmen's lareau, under the control of the War Deagents, and are only allowated where agents prove themselver natrue to their interests. herein, by the operations of the war to sup-Wherever the planters have taken adva press the late insurrection, or by the adop-

tage of the aid afforded by the hursen, ti ion of any amendment to the Constitution best results have followed. This work wil of the United States, any persons theretofore require time for its completion.
4. Education is absolutely essential eld to clavery or involuntary servitude sall have been or may bereafter be emancithe freedmen to fit them for their new dutie and responsibilities. I find mone enlighter Sinc. 2. And be it further exceled, That from ed and learned men in every State advec-I such States or parts of States, wherein ting the necessity and wisdom of establish ing a system of education; yet a helieve the ter be emancipated, the President is authormajority of the white people to be utterly on ized to suspend or withdraw, in whole or in posed to cancating the negrous. The opposed part, the operations of said bureau and the tion is so great that the feachers, though they military forces necessary to sustain the same, may be the proceed of Christian people, are shopever he shall become satisfied that hos nevertheless visited publicly and till ties have consed; the insurrection has been with undisguised furthe of od. impressed; that peace and order have been reau fearlessly superintends and for ters these schools, which, it is believed, will in time more; that the civil authority of the United States has been re-established; that y their ruccess and good influence, bring the civil authority of the State has been so ver all fair men, at least, to their support. far restored as to secure the impartial ad-5. Every colored man I met, of any considerable intelligence, plead entmently for the ministration of its laws, and that the laws of such States, or the customs thereof having the acree of law, establishing, maintaining continuance of the bureau, as his only hope recognizing or regulating slavery or invol of justice and privilege correspondent to the untary servitude, except in punishment for necessities of his new position. Therefore 1 should fear an almost universal disturban crimes, or the relations, of master and servamong the freedmen as a consequence of i

removal, till society had become more octtled and State action more liberal than at 6. The absolutely indigent, as orpha sick, aged and infirm persons, now aided by

the bureau, have no present prospect of local The large accumulation of freedmen from the different States in certain localities require a United States Agency to separate these lands, or a part of them, be purchased | the freedmen and find them homes or places

8. The poor white refugees, disturbed and

impoverished by the operations of war, are

yet in some States, in extreme need. A lil eral construction of the term refugees will enable the government to relieve the presaing want sure to exist in Georgia and Alabama during the coming Winter. 9. The bureau, with its agencies, affords a means of constant and reliable information essential to Congressional and Executive ac tion, till the hostility against the govern till free labor shall become more palatable

military force, is at present a means of enwhereupon, finally, the word "sold" was in- , couraging immigration to the different South ern States. Union men of the South, and Northern men now residing there, have expressed their utmost fear lest the War Department should withdraw its agencies, a erting that the state of society is such that ting apart lands, but was unwilling to do so they could not remain in the South with safety. Quite a number have urged me with all their might to do what I could to preven such withdrawal.

> criminal list, yet it does exist. Fivery pos sible snaterial interest now favors such im III. That the present organization of the Bureau, with the understanding that it is not to be permanent, is as good as any I could suggest, except as to the subject of Freedmen's Court, and the employment of civil agencies. Many of the sub-agents, who are absolutely essential at present to aid in reg-

This fear is doubtless much exaggerate

and probably based on the unusually large

freedmen, for the benefit of this class of persons, having been presented to me, by the Attorney General, and a plan having been suggested by a distinguished officer of the army, which I heartily indorsed, I deem it army, which I heartily indorsed in the second person of the second person person of the second person person of the second person of the second person of the second person person of the second person per ed inexpedient and not be authorized by law, the Bureau may have sufficiently large appropriations to admit of employing civil If the Veteran Reserve Corps be retained many of its officers who have been partially disabled, and who would, if discharged, re-

be detailed to this duty, without datament to the general service.

IV. That in consequence of the emandpation relieving the master of the direct renot having the sanction of law; some general system of providing for this class will be necessary, while the freedmen are regarded as wards of the government; comething heyand the scope of the present law establish-

ing the bureau. V. That to render any portion of the dependents able to take advantage of the home-stead law in Florida, Louis iana, Arkansas, or where there are available, public lands, ment to every State, and to admit delegates.

termielves. also says that wheat can be sent from Dubeque to New York in the winter, by rail-

Congressional Committee on Reconstruction to inquire whether or not Tennessee has a (Signed)
O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.
If felt quite sanguine that this course would produce contentment among the freedmen, and afford an example to other land-owners, beside those effected by it. My proposition

stead law in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, duty of Congress to gnarantee such a gavenum or where there are available, public lands, and the will have to be farmished them in the shape of transportation, temporary food and shelter, and implements of husbandry.

VI. That in order to place education on slaves.

Union, she would receive it free, and would have the entire control of the name market, San could raise the prices of her manufactures of cotton, and oblige the West, as the onsumer, to pay it. She-in connection with the Atlantic States-would also like to levy an export duty on brendstulls raised in ie West, so as to cut as off from a fareign and contracted market of the East. Giaring as these schemes are to impoverish the West to approach to the East, there are men and there is party in the West that is stupid enough to favor them. Such a party

what they are-mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to smarter people than How. PLATT SMITH, of Dubuque, communicates to the Times of that city, an article on the subject of grain, with some compariceive a pension from the government, could sons as to the rates on Eastern and Son outes. He says the expense of shipping a bushel of wheat from Dubuque to New York via Chicago and Buthlo, is for.; from Dubuque to New York via St. Louis and New Orleans, 33c., showing a difference in favor of the river and ocean route of 32c. He

> read to Cairo, thence by river and sea, for orty-eight cents, being seventeen cents per bushel icas than via Chicago. THE Clarksville Chronicis advises the

o purchase, hold, lease, sell, and convey rea end personal estate; and all the rights of rotection to person, property, and persons we years after the an pension or withdrawal f the same from any State or part of a State the President shall be notherized to re-estal

lish the operations of said hureau under the

charge of the War Department, whenever

he shall have satisfactory evidence of the

ant, employer and employed, have been re-

ealed or mudified so as to secure the equal

otection of all persons in all their civil

ghts of person and property, known to or

nired by the common law, without

intracts; to me and he mied; to appear as

parties or wilnesses in all legal proceedings;

failure of any one of the above mentioned conditions upon which said suspension or withdrawal was made, SEC. 3. And be it further enucted, That the rules and regulations prescribed by the head of said bareau, from time to time, when approved by the President, shall be submitted to Congress if in session, and if not in session to the next Congress, after the same drall have been made and approved by him, for the approval or Simpproval of Congress; and that all such rules and regulations, not aconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or the laws of Congress, shall

have the force and effect of law until the

same shall be annulled, repealed, or modi-

Export Dalles-A New Scheme to Bob

The Cincinnati Enquirer suggests that New England has a scheme to alter the Federal Constitution, so that export duties may be levied. The object is to get cotton en or twenty cents cheaper than foreign nations can buy it and pay the export duty to that amount. New England being in the